

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 5 of page 1 as follows:

The present invention relates to a perfume composition for temperature sense control, which changes the subjective temperature sense of a person by means of aroma, and to a temperature sense control article that contains this perfume composition, to a temperature sense control method, and to a perfume map.

Please delete the paragraph beginning at line 2 of page 2.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 2 of page 3 as follows:

The second invention is ~~an article~~ a composition for controlling temperature sense and/or usability/skin feel, containing the above-mentioned perfume composition and used to change the temperature sense and/or usability/skin feel of an article. ^{[[¹¹]]} An example is a ~~cosmetic~~ composition for

controlling temperature sense and/or usability/skin feel, which changes the temperature sense and/or usability/skin feel of a cosmetic.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 4 as follows:

The perfume component that lowers the temperature sense is a component selected from the group composed of peppermint oil, bergamot oil, ~~spearmint~~* spearmint oil, lime oil, 7-methyl-3,4-dihydro-(2H)-1,5-benzodioxepin-3-one, chamomile oil, 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexenyl carboxyaldehyde, majolaine oil, patchouli oil, jasmine absolute, sandalwood oil, geranium oil, rose oil, and methyl-N-3,7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctylidene-anthranilate.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 2 of page 6 as follows:

FIG. 2 is a graph of the relationship between cream temperature sense brought about by aroma and the ~~"freshness"~~^{t2†} ~~of the skin~~* cleanliness and/or freshness of the skin;

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 13 as follows:

For impressions of aroma, words that readily express the characteristics of an aroma, and four different words (natural, rich, tender, and sharp) were selected as generic terms from among sensory adjectives and emotional adjectives used to express the five senses. Each generic term encompasses specific aroma impression words. For example, "natural" encompasses impression expressions such as transparent, bright, natural, ^[13] e, etc.; "rich" encompasses thick, sultry, mature, glossy, sexy, etc.; "tender" encompasses mild, sweet, gentle, graceful, etc; and "sharp" encompasses bracing, sharp, cool, etc. The impression of these words for aromas were evaluated on a seven-point scale from 0 (do not feel at all) to 6 (strongly feel). However, the words used to express usability/skin feel and the words used to express impressions of aroma are nothing more than examples, and [the present invention] is not limited to or by these words. In particular, the aroma assessment terms disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application 2001-174450 can be employed as words for expressing aroma impressions.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 24 of page 22 as follows:

Examples of perfume raw materials that give the perception of the above-mentioned moist usability/skin feel include vanillin, 4-tert-Butyl- α -methylhydrocinnamic aldehyde, heliotropine, 4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl-1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydrocyclopentabenzopyran, γ -undecalactone, β -ionone, cumin oil, lavender oil, clove oil, and 3 α ,6,6,9 α -tetramethyldodecahydronaphtho[2,1-b]furan. Examples of perfume raw materials that give the perception of the above-mentioned fresh usability/skin feel include peppermint oil, bergamot oil, spearmint oil, lime oil, 7-methyl-3,4-dihydro-(2H)-1,5-benzodioxepin-3-one, chamomile oil, 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexenyl carboxyaldehyde, majolaine oil, patchouli oil, jasmine absolute, sandalwood oil, geranium oil, rose oil, and methyl-N-3,~~7-~~
~~dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctylidene-anthranilate~~ 7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctylidene-anthranilate. These coincide with the above-mentioned perfume raw materials that give a warm temperature sense and a cold temperature sense.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 23 as follows:

Examples of perfume raw materials that give the perception of heavy-spreading usability/skin feel include cumin oil, patchouli oil, clove oil, jasmine absolute, methyl-N-3,~~7~~-~~dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctylidene-anthranilate~~ 7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctylidene-anthranilate, and vanillin, and examples of perfume raw materials that give the perception of light-spreading usability/skin feel include γ -undecalactone, 4-tert-butyl- α -methylhydrocinnamic aldehyde, heliotropine, rose oil, 7-methyl-3,4-dihydro-(2H)-1,5-benzodioxepin-3-one, lime oil, geranium oil, chamomile oil, bergamot oil, peppermint oil, β -ionone, majolaine oil, 4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl-1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydrocyclopentabenzopyran, lavender oil, 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexenyl carboxyaldehyde, spearmint oil, and 3 α ,6,6,9 α -tetramethyldodecahydronaphtho[2,1-b]furan.

Please amend the last line page 31 (Working Example for Cold Sensation Perfume 4) as follows:

~~Methy~~ Methyl dihydrojasmonate

300

Please amend line 22 of page 33 (Working Example for Warm-sensation perfume 1) as follows:

Methyl ~~ionoe~~ ionone gamma

15

Please amend line 18 of page 34 (Working Example for Warm-Sensation Perfume 2) as follows:

~~Ambroxan~~ Ambroxan

10

Please amend line 2 of page 46 (Working Example 10) as follows:

Cation-modified fenugreek gum*² ^{[[^[4]]]}

0.2

Please amend line 13 of page 47 (Working Example 11) as follows:

Cold-sensation perfume^{[[^[5]]]}

0.05